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## Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur

Funded by USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

South Darfur, Sudan



### **Eighth Quarterly Report 1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2012**

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROGRAM SUMMARY	
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Country Director	Senior Program Officer	Start Date	May 31, 2011
House No. 19/1, Block No. 13	45 SW Ankeny Street	End Date	October 31, 2012
Riyadh, Khartoum, Sudan	Portland, Oregon 97204 USA	Report Date	July 31, 2012
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## **1. Overview**

### **Security**

According to the Sudan Humanitarian 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2012 report prepared by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), sporadic fighting continued in some parts of Darfur resulting in new civilian displacement. Meanwhile, returnees were reported in other parts of Darfur. Humanitarian organizations continue to have some degree of access to the majority of people requiring humanitarian assistance in Darfur. Nevertheless, despite a level of access, most organizations continue to face constraints, including Government restrictions, insecurity, bureaucratic impediments, poor infrastructure, and self-imposed UN security procedures. The security of the people of Darfur and international aid agencies remains unpredictable. The curfew continues from 5 pm to 8.30 am.

### **Program Implementation**

Mercy Corps Scotland (MCS) has continued implementing Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Agriculture and Food Security (AFS), and Economic Recovery and Market System (ERMS) activities in three IDP camps (Dereige, Sakaly & Elserief camps) and in the Abga Rajel rural area. The project is committed to improving access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities, the promotion of improved hygiene practices and increased participation of local communities in programming initiatives. In addition, the project is encouraging the use of environmentally friendly construction practices and continues to monitor broader water table levels in addition to ensuring the quality of water supplied to the camps is suitable for human consumption. The MCS WASH project will continue its efforts to empower the communities by ensuring full participation of communities and community groups in the design, implementation, decision-making and management of project activities. The WASH and AFS activities are integrated to ensure water availability and sustainability such as in the demonstration gardens and in the household vegetable farms.

From the 9th to 15th of July 2012<sup>1</sup>, MCS conducted a KAP survey in the three IDP camps and Abga Rajel rural area. The survey aimed to evaluate the progress and impact of the program.

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<sup>1</sup> The Survey participants are 3% of the population in the project areas (including Dereige, Sakaly, Elserief and Abga Rajel) for 350 households (including 171 households in Dereige, 56 in Sakaly, 83 in Elserief and 40 in Abga Rajel).

## **2. Program Accomplishments**

### **Sector 1: WASH**

#### **Sub-sector 1.1: Water Supply**

MCS has continued supporting the operation and maintenance of **seven** motorized water systems in the three camps and provided a total of approximately 506 cubic meters of safe drinking water per day benefiting 50,178 IDPs.

The results of the July 12th KAP survey by project staff revealed that on average **14** liters of water is available per person per day in three camps and 16.05 liters per person per day in the Abga Rajel area. During this quarter, water samples tested for E. coli indicated that 89 (99%) out of 90 samples collected from the water points were not contaminated, while 65 (72%) out of 90 samples collected from water collection container jerry cans were free from E.coli. 53 (59%) out of 90 samples collected from water storage containers were not contaminated.



MCS staff continued water quality analysis of Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) in the three camps. Water samples tested for FRC have revealed that 2,538 (97%) out of the 2,616 samples collected from water points showed an average of adequate levels of chlorine exceeding 0.2 l/g; and, 2,012 (77%) out of the 2,628 samples collected from water containers (jerry cans) showed an average of adequate levels of chlorine 0.1 - 0.4 mg/l. The FRC samples collected from the household water storage containers (clay pots) showed that an average of 1,940 (85%) out of 2,276 samples had levels of chlorine (0.1 – 0.4 mg/l). However, the levels of chlorine in the water transportation containers (jerrycans) and water storage containers improved during this quarter due to intensified public cleaning campaigns of jerry cans and clay pots at the water points. Hygiene promoters distributed new jerry cans for vulnerable households to avoid the use of highly contaminated and damaged jerry cans.

#### **Sub-sector 1.2: Sanitation**

In term of sanitation, MCS is a lead agency for new construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of household latrines in the three camps and the Abga Rajel area. All materials for casting latrine slabs, construction, and rehabilitation are provided by MCS while pit digging for latrines (around three meters deep) and latrine construction is carried out by the community as their own contribution. In addition, MCS supported vulnerable families with bathing facilities in Dereige, Sakaly, Elserif camps and Abga Rajel villages. Furthermore, MCS supported construction of permanent latrines in schools to support the promotion of improved sanitation practices among pupils. MCS continued to build capacity of the IDP community through slab production trainings, equipping them with skills and creating an enabling environment that will allow people to begin income-generating activities whilst improving their overall sanitation status. Volunteer hygiene promoters sensitized the households through the dissemination of hygiene messages to promote appropriate use and cleaning of the latrines.

### **Sub-sector 1.3: Hygiene Promotion**

During the quarter, hygiene promotion activities undertaken in the three camps focused on raising awareness of risky water, sanitation, and hygiene practices by providing information and distributing hygiene materials that promote behaviour change to reduce the spread of water related diseases. The trained hygiene promoters continued sensitizing IDPs in the community particularly the vulnerable groups through various hygiene activities such as home to home visits, distribution of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials, public hygiene promotion campaigns and jerry can cleaning exercises to encourage behavioural changes and improve overall living conditions.

### **Sub-sector 1.4: Environmental Health**

During the reporting period, MCS developed an acute watery diarrhoea preparedness plan for the rainy season in coordination with UNICEF and WES. The competent hygiene promoters encouraged the community to use environmentally friendly materials to protect the environment. During the quarter, MCS conducted 17 trainings on acute watery diarrhoea preparedness for 344 women and trained 60 women on proper waste management in the three camps and Abga Rajel villages. MCS has focused in this quarter on improving proper waste disposal to reduce the density of flies in IDP camps. During the clean up campaigns, hygiene promoters and women leaders encourage family participation in cleaning the household compounds and the common camp areas. MCS supported these activities with cleaning tools such as local baskets, brooms and rakes. Finally, MCS provided donkey carts to transport the garbage to the final waste disposal site.



## **Sector 2: Agriculture and Food Security**

### **Sub-sector 2.1: Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs**

During the past quarter MCS continued implementing AFS activities which aim to improve access to agriculture and food security outputs for the conflict affected populations in South Darfur. The main activities implemented during the quarter included conducting a seed survey and organizing seed fairs to distribute seed for the planting season. Training of farmers on various agriculture topics continued together with the running of the demonstration gardens. The activities continue to be implemented in the three camps of Deriege, Sakaly, and Elserif plus the Abga Rajel rural areas.

The seed survey provided key information on beneficiaries' seed preferences and quantities needed. The survey revealed that the main crops cultivated in the area are millet, sorghum, groundnuts, okra, cucumber, watermelon, karkade, cowpeas, sesame, sweet sorghum, maize, and local soybeans (Abun Gawi). Main crop production constraints faced by farmers during the last planting season include drought and erratic rains, lack of seeds and farming tools plus pest infestation. The main sources of income include farming, labor work, handicrafts, and collection of firewood and charcoal. The main preferred seed varieties are Bayoda and Dimbi millet varieties, Tabat and Banit

sorghum varieties while for groundnuts the majority preferred planting the local groundnut variety.

The survey recommendations include supporting vulnerable households both in camps and rural areas of Abga Rajel with seeds for the coming 2012 planting season through seed fairs; identifying seed suppliers to supply the required seed as there is not enough seed in the communities; and for MCS to address the identified farmers' constraints in the subsequent interventions in the program area.



*Seed distribution exercise using seed vouchers at Abga Rajel*



MCS organized five seed fairs and 1,700 households received staple crop seeds using seed vouchers. A total of 8,500kgs of sorghum, 6,800kgs of millet, and 17,000kgs of groundnuts were distributed to the farmers. Each farmer received 5kgs of sorghum seed, 4kgs of millet seed, and 10kgs of groundnut seed.

The beneficiaries were selected from Deriage Camp (300 farmers), Sakaly Camp (300 farmers), Elserif Camp (300 farmers), Abga Rajel West (400 farmers) and Abga Rajel East (400 farmers).

MCS also distributed local staple seeds for multiplication including 300kgs of groundnuts, 150kgs of sorghum, and 150kgs of millet to thirty farmers, including five females trained in seed multiplication. The farmers are multiplying the seed in the Abga Rajel area.



MCS conducted farmer training on seed storage and preservation and 300 farmers including 207 females were trained in the three camps and the Abga Rajel area. Six training seasons of 2-days each were conducted to equip farmers with knowledge and skills on how to store and preserve their agricultural produce. The farmers were

educated on the economical value of storing their grain commodity, the different storage pests and their control, and the different storage and seed treatment methods. The training sessions were jointly facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture and MCS staff.

MCS also conducted farmer training on waste recycling (compost pit preparation and briquettes making) and 300 farmers including 194 females were trained in the three camps and the Abga Rajel area. Six training seasons of 2-days each were conducted to equip farmers with knowledge and skills on compost pit preparation and briquette making. The pits are used to make organic manure from household and farm waste for applying in gardens to improve soil fertility and hence agricultural productivity. The briquettes are made from household and farm waste for use as fuel in cooking hence reducing firewood use and tree cutting. The training sessions were jointly facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture and MCS staff.



Fifteen Community-based Extension Workers (CBEWs) including three females were trained in the Abga Rajel area for a total of 65 extension workers (49 males and 16 females) trained in the program area. The CBEWs were trained on extension methodologies and are to provide extension services to their communities. MCS distributed vegetable production kits including vegetable seeds and tools to the 65 Community-based Extension Workers in the three camps and Abga Rajel area.

During the past quarter MCS continued with the establishment of the three vegetable and tree nursery demonstration gardens in Elserif camp, Abga Rajel East, and Abga Rajel West. The gardens are being used as demonstration and training sites for the surrounding farming communities. Community members are allowed to come into the gardens twice a week and harvest the vegetables for their own consumption. The demo

gardens are demonstrating the different technologies including agronomic practices of the different vegetable crops, bucket drip irrigation, vegetable and tree nursery management, soil fertility, and water management.

Training of farmers on vegetable gardening/tree planting continued during the reporting period and 80 farmers (43 males and 37 females) in Abga Rajel were trained in two training seasons of 2-days each. The training mainly focused on vegetable and tree nursery management including vegetable/tree nursery establishment and care, nursery records and record keeping plus marketing of vegetable/tree nursery seedlings. The training was conducted in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which provided the training facilitators from the Horticulture Department.



*Backyard vegetable garden for an IDP farmer supported by the project*

Distribution of vegetable production kits including irrigation kits, seeds, and tools to the trained 799 vegetable farmers continued during the past quarter. 399 farmers received vegetable seeds in Abga Rajel and 400 farmers in the three camps received 400 irrigation kits, vegetable seeds, and watering cans.

### **Sector 3: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)**

#### **Sub-sector 3.1: Economic Asset Development**

During this quarter MCS continued with the implementation of Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) activities which are aimed at improving business skills and income generation opportunities for vulnerable households. The activities included training of beneficiaries on vocational skills in carpentry and mobile repair and maintenance; and business skills training for entrepreneurs. The activities are being implemented for beneficiaries in the three camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif camps in addition to the Abga Rajel rural areas.

Two new vocational training courses for 36 male beneficiaries including 15 beneficiaries in carpentry at the Nyala Technical School and 21 beneficiaries in mobile repair and maintenance at the Nyala Technical College were started. The trainees are being equipped with knowledge and skills to be able to improve on the quality of their products, to establish/develop their businesses, and to search for employment. A further vocational training course for blacksmiths for 15 trainees will begin this quarter and selection of the trainees is ongoing.

During the quarter, MCS conducted a follow up on a number of the first batch of vocational training graduates. Several of them have started applying their acquired skills. Mobile repairers have set up kiosks in the IDP camps where they are working. Blacksmith graduates are already producing products like beds and windows. Carpenters have attached themselves to the existing carpentry workshops around Nyala town. There are currently 24 graduates in active employment, five in mobile repair, seven in carpentry, and twelve working as blacksmiths.

MCS also continued with business skills training and four 5-day business skills training sessions for 140 entrepreneurs were conducted. Eight of the trained facilitators were utilized in facilitating the training of the entrepreneurs in business skills. The trainings were conducted to enhance the entrepreneurs' business skills. The entrepreneurs were selected from the Elserif camp and Abga Rajel Areas.

### **Sub-sector 3.2: Temporary Employment**

For temporary employment, MCS' staff selected three camp coordinators (one in each camp) to supervise the community volunteer hygiene promoters and water chlorinators, technicians, and pump operators and to follow up on the implementation of WASH activities in Dereige, Sakaly and Elserif camps. Additionally, MCS' staff selected one camp coordinator for AFS/ERMS activities to monitor the demonstration garden activities in Elserif camp. A total of 257 individuals have been employed on cash for work in the three demonstration gardens for the past three months.

## **3. Cross-cutting Issues**

### **a. Environment**

MCS has considered the protection of the environment during the implementation of the program activities. The team used environmentally friendly materials in the construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, the rehabilitation of water sources, and demonstration gardens to promote sound environmental practices. The team encouraged IDP and host communities to plant trees and vegetables near the water sources (hand-pumps and tap stands) using stagnant water. The team also ensured water protection to avoid contamination from human faeces by promoting adequate disposal of human faeces in the sanitation facilities and proper waste management.

### **b. Gender**

MCS staff members promote gender representation by advising the communities to select leadership groups with equal participation of women and men such as for WASH

committees that manage water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities and the AFS and ERMS programs. MCS staff members involve and train women and men in the program activities. MCS particularly targets women and youth (boys and girls) in order to encourage them to participate in problem solving and decision making.

### **c. Capacity Building**



During this quarter, MCS continued the process of creating ownership and encouraging IDP communities and beneficiaries in the Abga Rajel area to manage water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities.

MCS continued providing capacity building to WASH Committees and hand pump mechanics to ensure sustainability of water services. MCS staff conducted trainings in leadership and water management for 75 WASH committee members in the three camps and Abga Rajel villages and 30 hand pump mechanics on hand pump repair in Sakaly and Elserif camps.

## **4. Transition or Exit Strategy**

UNICEF/ WES organized a workshop on community based operations and maintenance with WASH clusters in South Darfur Nyala. Participants included: MCS, OXFAM, CARE, ARC, ZOA, UMCOR, NCA, and WVI. All INGOs agreed that the IDP community should contribute 20% of the fuel required to run the motorized water systems. Furthermore, UNICEF/WES is to organize a community based – operation and maintenance workshop next month with the participation of UN agencies and community leaders from different IDP camps to finalize and agree on the monthly community contribution for water supply in South Darfur IDP camps.

### **Coordination**

For the WASH sector, MCS staff participated in bi-weekly WASH sector coordination meetings and coordinated with WES/UNICEF for the WASH program exit strategy and the implementation of program standards, and with the South Darfur State Ministry of Health for facilitation of the Acute Watery Diarrheal (AWD) and vector control trainings. In the AFS and ERMS sectors, MCS staff coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Horticulture Department, FAO, WFP, Nyala University, Nyala Technical College, and Nyala Technical School.

MCS staff sent weekly and monthly updates to WES, UNICEF, OCHA, and HAC. MCS staff participated in the bi-weekly camp meetings and organized periodical meetings with the beneficiaries to evaluate and strengthen program activities and to discuss broader program development.

## **5. Challenges**

- Restriction of movement to Abga Rajel village due to the insecurity situation.
- Low levels of ground-water in Sakaly and Dereige camps due to seasonal variance.

Baseline data – 8 Quarterly Data											
Locations and Number of People per Location:		Dereige 28,514		Sakaly 15,035		Elsereif 13,758		AR East 746		AR West 4,952	
Sector 1:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)										
Objective :	Conflict Affected populations have increased access to quality water supply, appropriate sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR
N. of Benef. Targeted	74,690										
N. of Direct Benef. Targeted	50,178										
Sub-Sector	Environmental Health										
Indicator 1:	Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted	2	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	Number of vector-borne disease environmental control activities implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 3:	Number of bathing facilities completed	Q7- 0	173	Q7- 0	210	Q7- 0	193	Q7-200	0	Q7-103	0
Sub-Sector	Water Supply										
Indicator 1:	Number and percent of households water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100 ml	Q7-5703 100%	0	Q7-3007 100%	0	Q7-2752 100%	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	Average water usage of target population in litres per person per day prior to and after interventions	8.2	13	7.5	13.42	6.3	15.6	15	13.7	20	18.4
Indicator 3:	Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l	15	15 100%	4 60%	4 100%	15 70%	14 90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Sanitation</b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number and percent of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standard</i>	207 36%	3844 67.4	130 35%	1186 75%	100 80%	1975 71.8%	84 42%	103 68.8%	0	144 14%
Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use</i>	513 89%	5269.6 92.4%	242 20%	1524 96.4%	213 48%	2554 92.8%	95%	137 91.7%	90%	742 75%
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste appropriately</i>	570- 10%	2652 46.5%	242 20%	931 58.9%	1376 5%	1604 58.3%	0	46 30.5%	0	413 41.7%
<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Hygiene Promotion / Behaviors</b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices</i>	6%	21471 75.3%	7%	5613 71%	4%	10497 76.3%	54%	505 67.7%	67%	2639 53.3%
Indicator 2:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and storage</i>	<b>Q7-57%</b>	19332 67.8.%	<b>Q7-62%</b>	9875 65.6%	<b>Q7-67%</b>	8791 63.9%	21%	342 45.8%	20%	2322 46.9%
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion</i>	Q7 10- 67%	14 -93%	Q7 4- 100%	4-100%	Q7 10 - 67%	15-94%	0	0	0	0

Baseline data – 8 Quarterly Data											
Locations and Number of People per Location:		Dereige 28,514		Sakaly 15,035		Elsereif 13,758		AR East 746		AR West 4,952	
Sector 1:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)										
Objective:	Conflict Affected populations have increased access to quality water supply, appropriate sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR	Baseline	8QR
N. of Benef. Targeted	74,690										
N. of Direct Benef. Targeted	50,178										
Sub-Sector Name:	Environmental Health										
Indicator 1:	Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted	2	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	Number of vector-borne disease environmental control activities implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 3:	Number of bathing facilities completed	Q5 - 0	0	Q5 - 0	0	Q5 - 0	0	200	0	103	0
Sub-Sector	Water Supply										
Indicator 1:	Number and percent of households water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100 ml	Q5-3992 70%	0	Q5-1210 100%	0	Q5-1926 70%	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	Average water usage of target population in litres per person per day prior to and after interventions	8.2	15.9	7.5	17.2	6.3	17.2	15	0	20	0

Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l</i>	15	15 100%	4 60%	4 100%	15 70%	15 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Sanitation</b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number and percent of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standard</i>	207 36%	3388 63.5%	130 35%	906 71%	100 23%	1733 67.4%	84 42%	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use</i>	513 89%	3552 93.5%	242 20%	1558 98.2%	213 48%	1307 96.3%	95%	0	90%	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste appropriately</i>	570- 10%	3991 16.4%	242 20%	4348 55%	1376 5%	8255 60. %	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Hygiene Promotion / Behaviors</b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices</i>	6%	22811 80%	7%	6641 84%	4%	11557 84. %	54%	0	67%	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and storage</i>	Q5 81%	87.5%	Q5 88%	87%	Q5 84%	86%	21%	0	20%	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion</i>	0	10 67%	2	4 100%	1	10 67%	0	0	0	0
<b>Sector 2:</b>	<b>Agriculture and Food Security (AFS)</b>										
<b>Main Objective :</b>	<i>Conflict-Affected populations have improved access to agriculture and food security outputs</i>										
<b>Number of Beneficia</b>	23,000										
<b>Number of IDP Beneficia</b>	17,400										
<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs</b>										

Indicator 1:	<i>(Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families</i>	33% <i>More than 3 months</i>	-	100% <i>More than 3 months</i>	-	33% <i>More than 3 months</i>	-	0% <i>More than 3 months</i>	-	0% <i>More than 3 months</i>	-
Indicator 2:	<i>Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities</i>	350	300	150	300	0	300	600	400	600	400
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Vegetable Production and drip irrigation</i>	0	100	0	150	0	150	0	49	0	50
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Seed fairs and seed vouchers</i>	0	300	0	300	0	300	0	400	0	400
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Seed storage and preservation</i>	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	100
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Vegetable gardening/ tree planting training</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Waste recycling (compost pit preparation and briquette making)</i>	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	75	0	75
Sector 3:	<i>Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)</i>										
Main Objective :	<i>Conflict-Affected populations have improved economic asset and market development and restoration and microfinance</i>										
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted	7,720										

Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted	7,055										
<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Economic Asset Development</b>										
Indicator 1:	Number of people assisted through economic asset development activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicator 2:	Number and percent of people utilizing economic assets created to support their livelihood pattern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of beneficiaries	Training in Carpentry	0	6	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of beneficiaries	Training in Mobile repair and maintenance	0	9	0	8	0	2	-	1	-	1
<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Temporary Employment</b>										
Indicator 1:	Number of people employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Indicator 2:	Average USD amount per person earned through the Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities	5 SDG	0	24.5 SDG	0	13 SDG	0	21 SDG	0	0	0
Indicator 3:	Number and percent of women employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities	(88) 91%	0	(30) 52%	0	(29) 50%	0	(4) 25%	0	0	0